# The Chicago Tribune.

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## WASHINGTON.

The Work of the Revenue Reformers Commenced in the House.

Debate on the Salt Duty Repeal Bill.

Analysis of the Votes on Various Test Questions.

List of the Senate Committees Agreed upon in Caucus.

Cameron Placed at the Head of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Change to be Strongly Resisted in the Senate.

Substance of the Senate Apportionment Bill.

Inducements Offered National Banks to Accept the New Loan.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REVENUE REFORM MOVEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 9.—There was a short day in the House on bills to repeal the duty on salt and coal, introduced by Mr. Hale, of Maine, and referred to the Committee of the Whole under a call of the Committees. Immediately moved an adjournment, which was negatived—80 to 126. Mr. Hale moved to suspend the rules and get into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, moved that the House adjourn. The House adjourned 3 hours to meet on Saturday. The Speaker decided this with the pending motion to go into Committee of the Whole, only the latter motion was in order. Mr. Hale moved to suspend the rules and get into Committee of the Whole be limited to one minute, and that the debate on coal and salt be limited to five minutes each side. The yeas and nays were called and the motion prevailed by about 50 majority. In the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes being in the chair. Mr. Hale moved that the Committee rise, depreciating this sudden introduction of the tariff question, and saying that it the bad Congress which had just expired was to be followed by a worse, more lukewarm. He moved that the committee rise and be reduced to twenty minutes each for salt, coal and all bags. Mr. Peters, of Maine, moved to amend the amendment by striking out coal and salt. Mr. Hooper moved to amend by striking out bags. Mr. Peters' amendment was rejected and Kelley's dem. After discussion, participated in by Messrs. Kelley, Orr, Wood, Hooper, Hale, Farnsworth, Potter, of New York, Scofield, Hayward, and Fitzhugh, all the amendments were voted down, the committee rose, and the House adjourned. When the House meets to-morrow, the first business will be to again go into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the repeal of the duty on salt, report it back to the House and pass it, and then go into committee on the Coal bill. The average majority in favor of the repeal of the duty on salt on various amendments, was from 30 to 50. The average majority against the repeal of the duty on coal was about 30 to 40. It was noticed, also, that while the carpet-baggers generally voted with the tariff men, the old-line national members voted with the revenue reformers.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Dawes, provides that, after March 3, 1873, the House of Representatives shall consist of 291 members, apportioned as follows: Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 3; California, 3; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 19; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 8; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 10; Louisiana, 6; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 11; Michigan, 6; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 13; Nebraska, 1; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 7; New York, 31; North Carolina, 8; Ohio, 20; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 27; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 8; Texas, 6; Vermont, 3; Virginia, 11; West Virginia, 3; Wisconsin, 8; and one Representative at large, to be elected by the Representative districts in which the largest majority of votes may be cast. The Territories are to be represented by one Delegate each. The Senate bill to admit Colorado as a State was passed.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VETO.

It is reported on authority that Morton is not the author of Mr. Fish's note on the 24th ultimo.

THE NATIONAL BANKS AND THE NEW BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received from the Comptroller of the Currency, from National Banks which have deposited bonds to secure circulation, and accept such bonds in exchange for 6 per cents, the sum of $1,000,000 in coin payments of two per cent required from ordinary subscribers, and $1,000,000 in 6 per cent currency, based upon such deposit of the new five per cents in exchange.

## FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

PEACE SUPREMACY OVER WAR.

MR. SUMNER presented a memorial for a proposed amendment to the Constitution, and a repeal of the war clauses of the Constitution of the United States.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

MR. SUMNER introduced his bill of last session, entitled a bill to protect all persons in their civil rights, and to secure equal rights to colored people in all the States and Territories of the United States, and to prevent discrimination in the selection of juries, by excluding persons on account of race or color. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

CHAPLAIN ELECTED.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, Rev. J. P. Newman was elected Chaplain to the 42d Congress, in place of Rev. Dr. Boynton, resigned.

BILLS AND PETITIONS.

Various petitions were presented and numerous bills introduced, and appropriately laid on the table. Among them were the following: By Mr. CONKLING—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be issued to the Atlantic Navigation Company, organized in the State of New York, a register for the steamer Ville de Paris, which is about to be sold to that company.

By Mr. SHERMAN—To facilitate commercial intercourse between the States and Territories by railroads, and to encourage the construction of railroads from Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

By Mr. NYE—To aid the Northern and Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation of New York, to establish an American line of iron steamships between the ports of New York and the Pacific States; to connect the Northern Pacific Railroad with the Pacific Railway Company, under the name of the North American Railway Company, and the company to be the lessee and operator of the same; to grant to the Central Pacific Railroad, Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, and the Atlantic & Union Railroad, all of which, it is alleged, the purpose being to establish a continuous railway communication from the Pacific States to the Atlantic States, by way of Atlanta, N. C., and Dunktown, Texas, to connect the Central Pacific Railroad with the Texas Pacific Railroad, to San Diego, Cal.

By Mr. KELLOGG—Granting a grant of land to the North Louisiana & Texas Railroad, to connect Vicksburg with the Texas Pacific Railroad, and to connect the Shreveport & Red River Railroad with the Texas Pacific Railroad, at some point of delivery.

By Mr. SCOTT—To provide for the segregation and survey of swamp lands in Oregon.

Upon the conclusion of the morning order of business, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER proceeded to call the States for bills and resolutions under the call of Committees.

MR. HALE, of Maine, introduced a bill to repeal the duty on salt.

MR. WOOD moved Mr. Hale to add to his resolution for a repeal of the duty on coal.

MR. HALE declined to make the amendment asked, and then he intended to introduce a bill to the Committee of the Whole on the Right of the Union.

MR. COX. "That will be the last of it. Let us have it now."

MR. FARNSWORTH. "Is it not necessary that the Committee of the Whole should rise?"

THE SPEAKER. "Yes if there be no motion to the contrary, and it has been made. If there be no objection, it can be entertained now."

MR. KERR, of Indiana, objected.

The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole.

COAL DUTY REPEAL BILL.

MR. HALE then introduced a bill for the repeal of the duty on coal.

MR. MCCRARY objected to its being considered now.

It was also referred to the Committee of the Whole.

MR. COX then moved to fill into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the repeal of the duty on salt, and that two hours be allotted for the vote and says, and that debate be limited to five minutes.

MR. KELLEY moved that the House adjourn.

MR. RANDALL moved that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Saturday.

MR. COX hoped that the House would not agree to any vote to adjourn, as it was desirable to get into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the repeal of the duty on salt.

MR. MARSHALL wished to say that he was opposed to any vote to adjourn over Saturday. Only seven days remained of the session, and he was opposed to adjourning without transacting business.

THE SALT DUTY BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Dawes in the chair, on the bill to repeal the duty on salt.

MR. HALE said that he only rarely and carry into effect the recommendation and form of agreement for the Indian Territory, adopted at Gaston: Indian Territory.

MR. PERRY (Minn.)—To provide for the payment of certain claims to Minnesota.

By Mr. SCOTT—Granting right of way to certain lands in Oregon.

By Mr. HARLAN—To ratify and carry into effect the recommendation and form of agreement for the Indian Territory, adopted at Gaston: Indian Territory.

By Mr

The Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1871.

## THE DISTRACTIONS OF SUMNER.

A majority of the Republican Senatorial caucus has decided to depose Mr. Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and to make Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Chairman. This is the renewal of a contest always unpleasant to the Senate, and one which was supposed to have been shocked. The opposition to Mr. Sumner rests upon his hostility to the annexation of San Domingo, in which he is supported by four-fifths of the American people, and a large majority of the Republican votes in the position of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Sumner has been of unquestioned service to the nation. It is an office for which he is peculiarly fitted by education, by experience, and by natural ability. Of all positions in the Senate, he is best fitted for the one he holds. Of all the other members of that body, he is entitled to be Chairman of that committee from his long service, and the peculiar ability and industry he has shown while in that position.

Upon this unfortunate business of annexing San Domingo, he and a majority of the committee have taken decided grounds in opposition. Because of this opposition, the intelligents in the Senate have undertaken to coerce him, and she to punish by displacing him. Such a proceeding is extraordinary. There is but one precedent for it, and that is not creditable to those who established it. The old Committee of Foreign Relations was peculiar; it does not defend the robbery, but it protected the robbers. Its action in Cramond Gang cases will be long remembered.

"Change not propriety mutare, nunquam haud" are as a legal maxim they would be if enunciated in this city, but does it prevail in the Senate? Is it not a fact that the Senate has changed its rules in the middle of a session? It was competent to do so, but it was not competent to change the rules in the middle of a session so as to affect pending cases. The "great enterprise" in which the people of Chatham have been so far successful, is the subjection of the whole country to taxation to build a bridge for the enlargement of the Ohio River.

### MR. D. D. FIELD AND J. FISK, JR.

Mr. David Dudley Field's controversy with the Springfield *Republican*, and one or two other newspapers, concerning the ethics of the bar and the proprieties of the press, will be recollected by our readers. In that controversy Mr. Field, besides a general argument of "it's none of your business," entertained quite solemnly that, in his connection with the Erie Railway, and the extraordinary transactions of Messrs. Gould and Fisk, he had in nowise transcended the bounds of honor as a member of the bar. Furthermore, he intimated that the popular idea that proceedings on the part of Erie were suspiciously irregular was nothing more than one of those fictions which the public mind will be carried away with sometimes; only that and nothing more.

Some facts which we enumerated in three columns, on Tuesday, and which were deduced from the reports of the Erie Company, went a long way to upset this theory of Mr. Field's, and some facts now being brought out by General F. C. Barlow, a well-known member of the New York bar, seem likely to fasten Mr. Field himself to the corrupt record of Erie, so closely as to be embarrassing to that gentleman, in view of the extreme sensitiveness which he has lately manifested.

General Barlow has undertaken—purely gratuitously on account of the honor of the New York bar—to ferret out the facts of the cases in which Mr. Fisk, Mr. Field, and Judge Barnard have been connected, and to publish them in the world through the press. The first of the series relates to this object refers to the transactions by which Fisk sought to obtain the control of the Albany & Susquehanna Road, in 1869. The principal device by which Fisk got and the control of that road was by getting appointed by the Court of Equity of one thousand shares of stock, which were alleged to have been illegally issued; and then depriving the holders of those shares of the votes to which they were entitled at the annual election of Directors. This receiver was formerly a clerk in Mr. Field's law-office. Barlow tells the story thus, his authority being the records of the Supreme Court of New York:

"The complaint alleged that Mr. Ramsey, as trustee, had issued, had 1,000 shares of stock to Commodore and others, the consideration of which he pocketed, and that the company had no better only, but on the same Judge Barnard, on August 1, 1869, at Fisk, who had formerly been a clerk in Mr. Field's office, appointed Mr. Fisk receiver, with power also to take immediate possession thereof, though the complaint did not ask for the appointment of a receiver, and the owners thereof were not served with the order appointing him. Fisk then proxied the Erie party of the stock, and voted it at the annual election of the Albany & Susquehanna Road, and by that vote, to make the Commodore president, and Mr. Ramsey vice president, and Mr. Fisk secretary and treasurer of the road. Fisk then went to the stock on the ground that it was illegally issued, and this was done by the Commodore and the directors who were elected by the proxies who voted the stock. Fisk, as receiver, then sold the stock to the Commodore

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EASTMAN

## LEHMONT.

The Best Views Learned by the Chicago Colonel—Warmest of the Location—Committee of Metropolitans Well on Last Evening.

A meeting of the Chicago Colonel Committee was held last evening at Metropolitan Hall, for the purpose of hearing the final report of the Locating Committee. The meeting was called to order, at 8 o'clock, by Hon. Thomas Hoyne, who stated that the report of the Treasurer, Mr. Conger, was not able to be present. He then spoke briefly on the advantages of the location, and urged every person to move hold—not than he colonel would be speedily and successfully carried out.

Mr. Ramsay, of the Peoria Parade, a member of the Locating Committee, then read the report in extenso; but report. He said when he accepted a position as a member of that committee he had not the least idea what he was to do. It seemed to him that if Colonists they were offered extraordinary inducements for the development of the country and other interests of that region. The committee went out and visited Union Colony at Greeley town. What was formed a year ago, and which is already as an inviting and flourishing settlement. Impressed by their example, the committee approved a section of town of about 160 miles in extent, and 40 miles, and extending twenty-five miles from the head of the navigation to the Platte River, and about sixty miles from Denver. The report had been the selection of a tract of land, which he would now describe by the aid of a chart.

Here Mr. Ramsay described the geographical position of the land, as already given in previous letters.

The speaker went on to say that the town site was the first point of the location, and was on the north bank of Crane Creek, with a fine water power along the creek. The land was rolling, and well drained. The soil was unsurpassed, and of great depth. The timber was on the new tract, but it was easily obtained from the Platte River. Building material was very low, and in the towns of the Territory, and would have its own location was made, and the committee were very much pleased with the location. They say as to the success of the colony.

Hon. Mr. Hoyne, who has spent several years in Colorado, then spoke briefly of the location. He thought that it was the best location for the colony, and that the committee had made a wise selection. He thought that it was the best location. He thought that it was the best location. He thought that it was the best location